

39636 to 39660—Continued.**39644. HYPERICUM PATULUM** Thunberg. Hypericaceæ.**St.-John's-wort.**

See S. P. I. Nos. 1710 and 39118 for previous introductions and description.

A dwarf shrub in England, but said to grow as high as 6 feet high in Japan and the Himalayas. Leaves 1 to 2½ inches long, ovate, deep green above, glaucous beneath. Flowers 2 inches across, borne in a cyme at the end of the shoot; petals bright golden yellow, overlapping, roundish; sepals broadly ovate, one-third inch long. Stamens in 5 bundles. Introduced to Kew from Japan by Oldham in 1862; a native also of China and the Himalayas. It is not absolutely hardy in England (at Kew) and almost always has its stems cut back to ground level during the winter. These spring up again the following season from 1 to 2 feet high and flower from July to October. After a few years the shoots are apt to become more and more weakly and it becomes necessary to renew the stock from cuttings. The only species with which it can be confounded are *H. hookerianum*, from which it differs in the branchlets being 2-edged, especially just beneath the flowers; *H. lysimachioides*, which has narrow, linear-lanceolate sepals; and *H. uralum*, with flowers half the size. (Adapted from W. J. Bean, *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 1, p. 639.)

39645. LAUROCERASUS ACUMINATA (Wall.) Roemer. Amygdalaceæ.
(*Prunus acuminata* Hook. f.)

See S. P. I. No. 39121 for previous introduction.

39646. LEUCOSCEPTRUM CANUM J. E. Smith. Menthaceæ.

"A tree 30 feet tall with short trunk, found in the temperate Himalayas from Kumaon to Bhutan at altitudes between 2,000 and 8,000 feet. Also in the Khasi Hills between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. The branches are very stout, nearly terete, densely or laxly tomentose or woolly, rarely glabrate. The elliptic-lanceolate, acuminate leaves are 6 to 12 inches long, glabrous above, silvery white, with buff or brown tomentum beneath, mostly variable in thickness, rarely green and glabrate. The corolla is of a whitish or pinkish color." (*Hooker, Flora of British India*.)

39647. LINDENBERGIA HOOKERI C. B. Clarke. Scrophulariaceæ.

39648. LOBELIA ROSEA Wallich. Campanulaceæ.

"A species occurring in the subtropical Himalayas from Kumaon to Bhutan and the Khasi Hills at altitudes of 4,000 feet. It is also abundant in the Terai of North Bengal and Assam. The stem is 4 to 12 feet high, suberect with short horizontal branches with drooping tips. The leaves are rather long, about 6 inches, narrow at both ends and about 1 inch wide in the middle. The corolla is three-fourths inch wide and of a rose or white color. The fruit is subglobose in form and one-third inch in diameter. The seeds are ellipsoid in shape, compressed, and not margined." (*Hooker, Flora of British India*.)

39649. MEMECYLON EDULE Roxb. Melastomaceæ.

Ironwood.

"An exceedingly common shrub met with in the east and south of India and in Ceylon, Tenasserim, and the Andaman Islands. The leaves